# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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S. E. LEWIS, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and P G. G. C. SIRMS, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and

SCALA, Druggist, 500 East Capitol street. H. A. JOHNSTON, druggist, corner Tenth and O

8. SLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883,

Every effort to being made to have THE REPUBLICAN elektered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card,

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, generally higher barometer, stationary or elight rise in temperature.

Fair weather is indicated for the middle and southern

states, the Ohio valley, and take region to-day, with cool northerly to westerly winds, followed on Thursday by slightly warmer, generally fair weather Yesterday's temperature .-- 7 a. m., 39.0°; 11 a. m., 43.0°; 8 p. m., 43.3°; 7 p. m., 42.8°; 11 p. m., 37.8°; maximum, 48.0°; minimum, 35.7°. Rainfall, in-

RUSSIA is pleased with the present condition of affairs in England. Misery loves company.

THE governor of Massachusetts says that the democrats must nominate a high tariff man on a high tariff platform. He is evidently "agin Tilden."

WAR is being waged between King Cotton and King Hog. The oil of the cotton seed is entering into competition with lard for culinary and other purposes.

Mr. HENDRICKS is quoted as saying that he does not regard the tariff as "one of the vital questions of the day." If this be true, the respected Indiana statesman must be afflicted with senile gaugrene in the brain rather than in the toe.

KENTUCKY, speaking through Mr. Watterson, said that "Pennsylvania may go to the devil," and now it adds that "Carter Harrison made a howling blackguard of himself." Democratic moonshiners will ruin that state. unless they can be controlled and dispersed.

JUMPING on the stomach of a patient with her knees six times, because the patient would not take her medicine, is a new treatment in the materia medica peculiar to Tewksbury. It would strike the ordinary observer that a training school for nurses wouldn't be a bad institution for that locality.

ANATHEMAS have been hurled at journalism by Rev. Jo. Cook. Mr. Cook uses such unintelligibly altisonant superlatives that his tirade was, for a time, misunderstood. The gist of it is, that newspapers are too prone to truth telling concerning the great lecturers of our age.

Success perches upon the banners of the one-eyed gentleman in Egypt, euphoniously yclept the False Prophet. He has captured Khartoom, the military key to upper Egypt, and signifies his intention of ultimately wearing the crown of "the sick man" in Constantinople. Success succeeds.

WHILE Washington is groping its way through poor gas and high prices, Baltimore is enjoying the effects of competition in gas lighting, and with two companies it has good lights at a dollar per thousand feet. This after three or four new companies had been swallowed by the old monopoly.

WILLIAM T. Dodson frankly confesses that he did not commit the murder for which he was arrested at Franklin, Va., yesterday. He secured the dead body to burn as a sort of certificate upon which his family were to col--lect life insurance. The insurance company could well afford to pay the amount of a policy for the privilege of killing such a man.

Boundonism will not down in Virginia even at the beliest of the supreme court of the United States. The counsel for the English bondholders has induced a wealthy capitalist of Richmond to offer his taxes due the state in past due coupons, which will be refused, and national courts.

IT requires a dispatch to tell that there was an earthquake could have done. It was Lawyer Page, of Richmond. This is better head City, uproofing and slaying. It was in Bond will see the attorney general and the than to have taken a page to tell that wis the broad, full afternoon when Beauregard | President on Friday on the same subject.

was dead, or than occupying all the wits in telling that name was dead ; but if every failure to fight were reported, there would always be news, even from the most obscure places, without resorting to Texas meteorites.

"Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of "12."

That part of the recent public utterance of the mayor of Chicago which is most vulnerable seems to have escaped general notice. Attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Harrison has taken issue with democratic leaders upon the tariff question. This is but half the truth. Carter Harrison is not less an advocate of free trade than is the ambitious Bayard. He differs with him only in method. Well knowing that the principles of his party are inimical to the interests of the laboring masses, and also that the American artizans are aware of that fact, the wily leader of metropolitan democracy proposes to woo them to their hurt by a soft lullaby of deception. Indelibly impressed upon his youthful mind were the democratic transparencies and campaign flags bearing the legend, " Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." He remembers that success was achieved by that rase and Polk elected. It the tariff of '42" was afterward interpreted to mean the "free trade of '46," and that Dallas, although a Pennsylvanian, was so perfidious as to cast the deciding vote in favor of that treacherous measure. Mr. Harrison simply advises that these tactics be repeated. He would have his party denounce free trade as a "hydra-headed monster" until they gain the goal of power which democracy "long not." Thereupon, having the power in their own hands, any legislation suitable to bourbon ideas might be enacted.

We should be thankful to Mr. Harrison for his frankness in thus prematurely uttering what may become the policy of his party in the next presidential campaign. It is a sbrewd scheme, and can be better met and dealt with thus early than a year later. Sprung upon the country, like the Morey letter, at the last moment, it might have done harm. Coming so soon, all may be prepared to repel it. A "hydra-headed mouster" can be mas tered in a twelve-month much easier than in a brief campaign. The hillsides of Pennsylvania are dotted with furnaces which the perno fires were lighted in them, and tive to fire escapes. there were hunger and lamentations in the land, because the hum of industry was hushed. The people have not forgotten these things. They are even more vivid to the sufferers and their descendants than to the prosperous man who proposes a repetition of tion unharmed. This has been tried. the moral crime by which they suffered. That the end justifies the means is good democratic doctrine is a well known fact, and the party of oppression and retrogression would stop at nothing to gain their lost vantage and prestige. But in this instance, the people being forewarned shall be forearmed, that they may meet the sophisms of the tempter with a full knowledge of their consequences.

### Stalwart Sulking.

The able editor who sits upon the tripod of the Boston Herald is seriously alarmed concerning what he is pleased to term "stalwart sulking." Having held more or less intimate relations with those who were formerly denominated stalwarts, THE REPUBLICAN has no hesitancy in declaring that the alleged sulking is purely a figment of the imagination of the able editor whose agitation is so marked when he propounds the query, "Is Mr. Conkling likely to lead the 'old guard' in another such campaign as he conducted in New York in 1880 with Gen. Grant as his lieutenant?" He simply endeavors to excite dissatisfaction and apprehension, without the least shadow of a cause. It is well known that Mr. Conkling is taking no interest in politics beyond that which is properly taken by a patriotic citizen. It is, therefore not likely that he will aspire to lead the "old guard" in another campaign. But if his services are required, the probability is that he would not withhold them.

The innuendoes of the mischief-maker concerning other gentlemen of prominence in the republican party are as uncalled for as that quoted above. It will be found, when the hosts are again marshaled for the contest, that they who have been the bone and sinew of republicanism for a quarter of a century will not be wanting when the battle is on. It is time that this squeamish half-heartedness be stilled and relegated to oblivion.

# The Tornado.

The usual annual season of tornadoes began on Saturday last, and the reports of the de vastation show that the storms were unpre cedentedly violent. Occurring, as they did, in distinct localities, and at great distances from each other, the sameness of destruction. as detailed by THE REPUBLICAN'S specials and press dispatches, is striking. There is something peculiar terrifying in these tornadoes. They comesuddenly, giving no in dication of their approach but an unusual stillness and the characteristic funnelshaped cloud. They strike with the swiftness of a thunderbolt and the fury of a fiend They travel in a straight path whose edges are distinctly defined. Within that path all is merciless destruction; outside of it, even but a few feet, the spectator suffers no harm ; and they pass on, either spending their fury as suddenly as they begun or else lifting themselves up in midair to swoop down at some other convenient point, hundreds of miles away, to repeat the work of destruc-

Science does not satisfactorily account for their origin, and confessedly is as unable to predict their coming or prevent their violence as she is to arrest their progress or avert their course. This seems to us a field of peculiar usefulness for science to exert her highest energies. A tornado is indeed a destruction that wasteth at noonday, a pestilence that walketh by night. It was at the dark and the whole question of the state debt will est hour, the one before dawn, that be through open for a rehearing in the state the fury of the destroyer fell upon Americus and laid waste the town and the country as thoroughly no shooting affair between Lawyer Witt and | high noon when the ternado burst upon Moor-Lawyer Page, of Richmond. This is better head City, uprooting and slaying. It was in

was leveled to the ground and Wesson crumbled into pieces. The record of these horrors is intensified by knowing that we have no means of anticipating or preventing. We malignant nature. Cannot man's intelligence point out a remedy?

We are not informed as to the full extent. of the damage done to property by these tornadoes. Returns will be coming in for several Collier in his old place. Dr. Silliman is to days before the whole truth will be known. have an interview with the President to-mor-But it runs up into the millions. Of the grief, the suffering, the horror caused by the destruction of bundreds of human lives no adequate report can be made. But material as well as emotional considerations call loudly for intelligence to provide a remedy. We have made the lightning harmless, we are on the eve of finally mastering the pestilence, we have tracked the storm to its lair and bedge in its path with protective barriers, why then should we not find some means to stockholders yesterday, signed by "Charles B. avert, if not to curb, the fell destructiveness of these local ternadoes?

BERR is used by the people of Cincinnati in preference to water. The time-honored beverage of nature has been scrutinized by is fresh in the minds of others, however, that an Erquirer man, who says that one drop of it "looked like a whole zoological garden in itself, in which antedlluvian and indiscribable monsters paddled their unwieldly carcasses around with an energy not at all reassuring to those who reflect that this sort of agua vivarium is the water we drink."

"THE greatest shows on earth" will hereafter give the state of Delaware a wide berth. his fellow complainants have put themselves has sought, and mourned because it found it A demoralized and wounded troups are now regretting the spread of enough canvas in the state to shut out the daylight. Delaware has two senators, a member, and any number of whipping posts.

> THE War department is getting up a list of the confederate soldiers, not with a view to enlarging the pension rolls, but just to see how many pensioners there would have been if the affair had resulted differently; or, rather, to bring up the entire soldier record of the country.

THE fire department of New York city has brought the hotel proprietors into court to compel them to put up fire escapes according is impertinence for them to ask the suspenfidy of '46 ruined. For many a year to law. There is a law in this district rela-

> When traveling have the word "dynamite" printed in large letters upon your trunks. it now behooves Murch et al. to fish or cut They will run the gauntlet of fall the baggage smashers in the land and reach their destina-

WANTED-A political organization which will please either the New York Times or

mails.

### AMUSEMENT NOTES.

This evening Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis will make her debut as a dramatic reader at Marini's hall. The programme will be carefully selected, and the debutante will be assisted by Miss Blanche Washington, soprano. Hon. Frederick Douglass will introduce Miss Davis.

The Georgetown Amateur Orchestra will give a public rehearsal to-night at the Congregational church. The programme will include Beethoven's Symptony No. 1, the Allegro and Andanti movement's of Schubert's unfinished symphony, beconductor.

There will be a matinee at the Nationa I theater this afternoon, when Herrmann, the prestidigitaassisted by M'lle Addie and the attractive novelty company. There will be a complete change of programme to-morrow night, when M'lle Addie will be seen in her sleep in mid air.

Rangers Near San Carlos Agency Indian Agent Wilcox telegraphs to the Indian office that a company of rangers are now near the San Carlos agency ovidently intending to surprise the Indians. Their suspicious movements are exciting the Indians, and it is thought that serious results may ensue, The agent expresses the fear that the Indians cannot be influenced to act solely on the de-fensive, and says they should not be put to and says they should not be put to Secretary Teller has directed Agent Wilcox to inform the rangers that they must not surprise the Indians. He also directed not surprise the Indians. He also directed Wilcox to acquaint the officers in charge of the United States troops with the situation in order that precautions may be taken to

## A Reservation for Sale.

By direction of the secretary of the interior the remainder of the lands of the Otoe and Missouria Indian reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, comprising 50,000 acres, will be offered at public sale at the United States land office in Beatrice, Neb., on the thirtieth of May next. Senator Van Wyck, who has been instrumental in bringing about this sale, has asked Secretary Teller to send an officer from the department to superintend it, and Commissioner McFarland, of the general land office, will probably go to Nebraska for that purpose.

Australian Mails Delayed.

Advices have been received by Col. Thompon, superintendent of the railway mail service, that, owing to the severe snow storm near Sherman, Wy. T., the Union Pacific trains bound east are blocked, and that it will be impossible to get the Australian mails through in time to connect with the steamer Fulda, which sails from New York on Wednesday. It is thought probable that connection can be made with the steamer sailing from New York on Saturday next.

DEPARTMENT DRIFT.

The national bank notes received for re-lemption yesterday amounted to \$277,000. The receipts from internal revenue yes-erday were \$198,640, and from customs

The President has appointed Charles P. Williams, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Rouen.

The money order system will be placed in 334 additional postoffices on July 1 next, principally in the western and northwestern

William George, of Lake Providence, La., will not be recognized as an attorney before the department of the interior or any bureau It is estimated that the revenue stamps of

Secretary Teller has directed that hereafter

the new design required under the new in-ternal revenue law will aggregate about \$70,-000,000. They are being forwarded to collectors in large quantities every day. A new postoffice has been established at Furnace, Rockingham county, and at Pea-tross, 'Pittaylvania county, Va. Virgil B. Bishop has been appointed postmaster at the first-named place, and John D. L. Peatross

postmaster at the second. Special Attorney Butterworth had a conference with the attorney general yesterday and the day before regarding the prosecution of the South Carolina election cases, and Judge THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures Dr. Silliman, of Yale, is in the city, and umor has it that he is here to secure the reare helpless in the hands of blind, soulless, justatement of Prof. Collier, in the position of chemist of the agricultural bureau, Silliman is backed by Senators Edmunds and Morrill," said an apparently well posted gentleman last night, "and the influence of scientists generally, and they all want to see mow, and the whole question will be discussed. The quarrel between the chemist and the late bureau chemist is purely personal, and grows out of a difference of opinion

> "I was somewhat surprised that the Washngton Gaslight company did not contradict the daring statements made in THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN the other day," observed. a local capitalist until I read the following official notice which was received by the city Bailey, secretary." It was headed "stockholder's notice," and read:

as to the value of sorghum."

A dividend has been declared on the capital stock of this company, and will be due and payable to stockholders on and after May 1, 1853, at the office of the company. The transfer will be closed from the twenty-fifth until the thirtieth, inclusive.

"The indefiniteness of that announcement, however, makes me believe that the statements published were facts, and that the company dared not deny them. The management is afraid to give official confirmation of the publication about the 50 per cent. dividend and \$800,000 surplus remaining."

In a conversation about the Hill investigation yesterday an official said: "Murch and in a box. They made a series of broad charges of corruption against several-treasury people, and when called on to make good these charges they set up the cry that the commission of inquiry was 'set up' against them, and that unless objectionable men were put off they would not testify. also set up that they had They no more interest in the purification of the treasury than other citizens, and that unless provision be made for a special attorney and the payment of witness fees they would not come to the front. The secretary has, I understand, acceded to all their demands, or will do so, excepting the suspension of Messrs. Hill, French, et al. pending the investigation. As they are given free access to all the records they cannot urge that as an excuse for not coming to the front. It sion of officials until they are proven guilty of wrong doing. When the accusers produce proof that there is anything to their charges it will be time enough to suspend the accused. All reasonable demands having been granted, bait. There must be no further shirking."

"Delicately organized diplomates, creatures of the imagination of versatile newspaper correspondents, will doubtless be greatly exercised this week over the proceedings of the Irish patriets in Philadelphia," remarked adoubting Thomas, "but the real diplomates, the men who represent their governments in IT seems not at all unreasonable to stop the Washington, will not indulge in much talk on sending of guano in packages through the the subject. A few English newspapers are making a great deal of dynamite demonstrations in America, but the greater number are keeping reasonably silent on the subject, not caring, evidently, to attract any more attention to the agitation than possible. This appears to be the policy of the representatives of the British government as near as I can learn. The sensational diplomatic gossip that is sent from Washington is rot."

## Unmailable Matter.

The general superintendent of the railway mail service has issued an order saying: Complaint has been made that samples of fertilizers, paints, inks, powders, and other unmailable articles are being sent through the mails from many of the larger postoffices, in violation of the regulations. In the hurry of making up and dispatching the mails it may not always be possible to scrutinize every package so as to exclude everything unmailable; but it is believed that no intelligent business man would knowingly offer anything for mailing forbidden by the regulations. Superintendents are therefore requested to confor with the postmasters in their respective divisions as to the best methods of exercising a more rigid scrutiny of all fourth class matter mailed. It would be well for all post-masters to call the attention of the public, through the press and otherwise, to the class of matter excluded from the mail under the regulations, so that all may understand that it is in their own general interest that the department is trying by every means to exclude from the mail everything that might, under any circumstances, damage in any way other articles in the mails, or the persons of those handling them."

Postmasters Appointed. The President has appointed the following oostmasters: David T. Dunn, at Brunswick. Ga.; Willard D. Van Slyke, at Medicine Lodge, Kan.; James C. Gove, at Cherokee, Kan.; David L. Young, at Winona, Miss.; James S. Hoyt, at Bolivar, N. Y.; James Kirkpatrick, at Dillon, Bolivar, N. Y.; James Kirkpatrick, at Dillon, Montana; W. H. Widaman, at Norfolk, Neb.; A. S. Asberry, at Roanoke, Va.; A. F. Sher-wood, at Derby, Conn.; W. T. S. May, at Kirwin, Kan.; James H. Goss, at Union Court House, S. C.; Sidney E. Tubbs, at Superior, Wis.; L. P. Hunt, at Mankato, Minn.

Patents Issued.

There were 386 patents and designs issued to citizens of the United States yesterday. Of this number New York received 62; Pennsylvania, 48; Ohio, 32; Illinois, 30; Massachusetts, 26; New Jersey, 23; Michigan, 20; Con-necticut, 18; California, 17; Missouri and Indiana, 15 each, and Wisconsin, 11. Twenty diana, 15 each, and Wisconsin, 11. Twenty-four patents and designs were issued to citi-zens of foreign countries, as follows: Canada, 10: England, 7; Germany, 3, and Belgium, France, Norway, and Switzerland, 1 each.

The President yesterday appointed Andrew Mason, of Pennsylvania, to be superintendent of the New York assay office, vice Pierre C. Van Wyck, deceased. It is expected that he will qualify and take possession of the office Thursday morning. His commission was Thursday morning. His commission was signed and forwarded to him yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mason is at present assayer in the New York assay office, and is regarded as a faithful and competent officer. He will be required to give a bond of \$50,000.

Officers of the Postoffice department say that there has been no communication received at that department urging the appointment of ex-President R. B. Hayes as postmaster at Freenont, O. Postmaster Krebs, who was appointed by Mr. Hayes, was recently found to be between \$2,000 and \$3,000 short in his accounts, but he has made the arount good and still believed. amount good, and still holds the position of postmaster at Fremont. It is probable that a new appointment will soon be made

Records of Confederate Soldiers.

The clerks in the secretary's office of the War department are compiling a list of the soldiers who fought in the confederate army, the object being to get the name and record of every man who served in any capacity in that army, so as to be easy of access when information is wanted. Frequently calls are made upon the department for information

that he deserted the confederate army and joined the union forces. In such cases the applicant is clearly eatified to the pension, but the question must be proved by a searching investigation on the part of a number of the clerks. The compilation will be valuable also for reference when any one who was disloyal brings against the government a claim. The law, where shey acted with the confederate army or confederate government, debars the claimants. It can thus be seen how valuable the consultation or conveniently the content of the co valuable the compilation or general index to the confederate muster rolls will become.

### THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

Exception Taken to One or Two Members of the Committee-Mr. Murch's New Demands.

Assistant Secretary New, chairman of the Hill investigating committee, received a long letter yesterday from ex-Representative Murch, explaining his position with reference to the pending investigation. The letter is for the present withheld from the press, but it is known that Mr. Murch makes several objections to the management of the investigation. Of these the most important is that Assistant Solicitor Robinson, who, Mr. Murch asserts, is partial to Mr. Hill, is allowed to sit as a member of the committee. When this objection was made known to Secretary Followship and the committee of the committee of the committee. objection was made known to Secretary Folger he at once conferred with Mr. Robinson on the subject. The latter said that while he felt sure he could act justly and conscientiously in the investigation, he was perfectly willing to withdraw if there was the least reason for such a course. Secretary Folger says that a substitute for Mr. Robinson will be selected in a few days, not because he feels the slightest doubt of the latter's perfect integrity, but in order that no charge of favortegrity, but in order that no charge of favor-itism can possibly be made against any memper of the committee.

Ex-Representative Murch, of Maine, said to a reporter last night, in explanation of his position in the matter of investigating the charges against Supervising Architect Hill, that having no personal interest in pursuing the investigation, unless it became evident that the inquiry would be a fair one, and un-less he were allowed counsel, and the fees and expenses of witnesses were paid, he would take no part in pressing the charges before the committee. In the event of a failure to secure a fair investigation and the presence of the necessary witnesses, he proposed to lay charges of conspiracy to defraud the government against Hill and others before the grand jury of the district. Mr. Murch said further that the charges he had preferred were drawn out by Secretary Folger himself, after be (Murch) had stated, in a ger himself, after he (Murch) had stated, in a speech in the house of representatives, that the architects office of the treasury was rotten throughout. The secretary he said had written him, after that speech, asking for specifications, and these he had furnished him. On the strength of the allegations therein made, Secretary Folger had appointed to investigations of the strength of the secretary folger had appointed to investigation converted. au investigating committee. The personnel of the committe was not satisfactory to Mr. Murch, and he has asked the secretary to put at least one outsider upon it.

Gleaned From the Latest Consular Reports to the State Department.

The State department has published an ineresting phamphlet on glass manufacture in Europe. The statistics were obtained by United States census. Reports are made from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britian, Italy, and Holland. The cost of materials in Belgium when ready for use averages for sand. \$1.60 per ton; limestone, \$1.50; sulphate or carbonate of soda, \$15; cullet mold glass, \$14; fuel for furnace, about \$12.50. The wages of la-borers in Belgium run from \$50 to \$150 per borers in Belgium run from \$50 to \$150 per month; blowers' assistants, from \$25 to \$30; flatteners, from \$25 to \$28; his assistant, from \$8 to \$15; teasers, from \$25 to \$50; cutters, \$25 to \$30; shearers, from \$30 to \$25; his assistant, \$28 to \$30; engineers, \$20 to \$25; la-borers, \$18 to \$20; blacksmiths, \$20 to \$25. The best American glassware is superior to the best Belgium, but the difficulties of introduc-ing the American are enormous. Besides, American water tumblers are made too large, and American beer glasses too small. Euro-peans drink but little water and a great deal of beer. Americans do not have proper de-pots and agents for their wares, and the cost

s greater than Belgium ware.
In France the cost of materials is something less than in Belgium. Labor is paid from \$38 to \$60 per month. Blowers when paid by the month get from \$70 to \$100. The quantity of window glass made in France in 1863 was about 8,400,000 square yards, worth over \$2,200,000. In Germany the cost of the ma-terial is greater than in France or Belgium. Labor, except blowing, is paid from \$10 to \$43 Labor, except blowing, is paid from \$10 to \$43 per month. Blowers are paid so much per piece, and average higher wages than in France and Belgium. In England the cost of material is still higher than in Germany. Blowers get from \$18 to \$65 per month. labor from \$4 to \$25 per month. In It Rome, labor receives from 48 cents to \$2,32 per day, besides free lodgings. Material is as high as in Belgium or France. In Holland wages are from \$2 to \$14 per week.

### Free Trade in Ships. Peoría Transcrip

"It is a disgrace to the government," says the democratic Washington Post, "that we neglected shipbuilding and gunmaking until we are compelled to have the steel turrets for the new monitors constructed in England, and must either go without heavy guns or buy them abroad. This would be a delightful state of things if we were to find ourselves at war with any of the great powers." The Position quite right in these assertions and assumptions. But one reason for this dis-graceful condition of affairs has been the persistent opposition of the democratic party to proper appropriations for the recon struction of our navy. And, further, the democratic idea of free trade in ships, or in guns, or in anything else, is exactly calcu-lated to make us dependent upon foreign countries and manufacturers for ships, guns, and everything else that will contribute to our national prosperity and dignity. So long as cheaper or pauper labor is in existence to build ships abroad in competition with our wn shipyards it will be a dangeror a disastrous thing, to do away with the pro tection now extended to our home ship builders. "If we were to find ourselves at war with any of the great powers," to use the Post's own words, what would we do if our shipbuilding and gunmaking industries had been previously destroyed by the freezing out process of competition with the cheaper productions of England? And in connection with this view of the case the fact must not be forgotten that the adoption of Senator or the democratic, free ship policy would at once serve to roduce wages and practically throw out of employment large numbers of shipwrights and others depend-ent upon that industry for a livelihood. On the other hand, the retention of our present laws upon the statute books, while they do not insure all the encouragement that class of laborers deserve, would enable the country or the government in the event of war to fall back upon a certain reserve for its war to fall back upon a certain reserve for its protection and preservation. Any other policy would be simply suicidal, and the plain logic of the quotation we have made from the Post proves the soundness of that deduction. Already our navy and merchant marine has deteriorated into the next thing to utter insignificance; and the adoption of the democratic policy of stinted appropriations for the former and free trade in ships as regards the latter, would put an end to both almost instanter.

The Jeannette Report. The supplemental report of the Jeannette

court of inquiry has been approved by Secretary Chandler. The report states that the court having concluded the examination of the survivors of the Jeannette, who have re-cently returned from Siberia, report that after mature consideration of the evidence adduced they find that no modification is necessary in the conclusions reported on Feb.

Lord Granville's Answer Answered. On inquiry at the department of State it is learned that Lord Granville's answer on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has respecting some claimant who is supposed to been received, and Secretary Frelinghuysen have served in the confederate service. It is prepared a reply which diplomatic constants over 200 years, It is a ver sometimes happens that one of the southern army applies for a pension on the ground it shall have been received by Lord Granville.

### TABLE TALK.

TIME'S REVENUE. When I was ten and she fifteen Ah, me! how fair I thought her, She treated with disdainful mien The homage that I brought her, And, in a patronizing way, Would of my shy advances say: "It's really quite abourd, you so He's very much too young for me,"

I'm twenty now, she twenty-five-Well, well! how old she's growing. I fancy that my suit might thrive If pressed again; but, owing To great discrepancy in age, Her marked attentions don't engage My young affections, for, you see, She's really quite too old for me. -Walter Learned

THE British war ship Iron Duke, which ost \$1,250,000 to build, cost nearly \$250,000 annual;

A PRIMA facie case: When a cleck is accused of being behind time, there is nothing wrong on the face of it.

An ingenious citizen of Paris has invented a new explosive called panclastie. It is said to be much more powerful than dynamite.

EDWARD KING writes that the Parisians believe America to be a land of social heresies, and that it is not a safe guide to follow in any thing. A TAUNTON woman rolled off a lounge

while drunk. Her face struck in a basin, and was wedged so snugly that she, being unconscious, lay there and smothered to death. THREE editions of Prof. Hardy's novel

But Yet a Woman," have already been brought out, the original edition proving utterly insdequate to fill immediate orders. WHILE seining in the river at Shippenport,

Ky, a fisherman brought up a rubber overcost containing a pocketbook in which were a \$50 greenback and a \$20 gold piece. VERMONT papers lament that the failure of the maple sugar crop will make the income of Vermont farmers less this year by nearly \$1,000,000

than in former years when there has been an average yield of sugar. CINCINNATI Commercial-Gazette: "A little chap in Gallatin, Tenn., son of a prominent turf-man, was asked by his school teacher to define 'good breeding.' 'A mare with two Lexington crosses,' was the instant reply."

WILLIAM H. VANDEBBILT, Henry Clews, Pierre Lorillard, D. O. Mills, Leonard Jerome, Sid-ney Dillon, Russell Sage, and others as finan-cially noted, are on the list for rooms at the United States, Saratoga, this season,

THE Indian brother, Sitting Bull, has been eceived into the Catholic church. If he is ever made pope of Rome, and feels inclined to turn any one out of the church, that party would be "excommunicated by a bull" indeed.—Boston MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA regards it as

one of the luckiest and most merciful things that can possibly happen to a man that be should be almost invariably unlucky at cards. His own remembrances of poker are brief, but full of acute anguish. "THE Fan Yong, or the Royal Slave," a

romance written by Yong Wing 2,200 years ago, is to be translated into English by Wong Ching Foo, editor of the Chinese-American. Before he begins he ought to see Boucleault; perhaps he has dramatized it. Even some savages are polite. An English officer dining with a cannibal king was asked what religious denomination he affiliated with, as

it might be more agreeable to him to have the missionary about to be served of another faith Boston Post. THE card affixed to one of the wreaths placed on John Brown's coffin, upon which her Majesty had written, "A tribute of loving, grateful, and everlasting friendship and affects

his truest, best, and most faithful friend," is speered at by many. Four slaves were recently sold in the public street at Tangier, only a few yards from the British legation. European visitors were naturally shocked at the spectacle, and have been wondering ever since that such a traffic should be tolerated within twenty miles of Europe.

A writer on etiquette says of hand shaking that it is indicative of character, and classishakers as aggressive, lymphatic, imperative, suspicious, and emotional, A gentleman must not take a lady's hand unless she offers it, and is warned not to "squeeze or re-

A BANKER who was seriously ill sent for a priest. At the same time his cashier arrived, and, according to custom, was telling his master about nounced. "Ask him to wait," said the banker But, monsieur, there's not a moment to be lost!" "That's true, but business before pleasure, you

THE story is going the rounds of the press that Mrs. D. G. Croly ("Jennie June") was in-trusted by her mother with her entire living-\$12,000-to invest. By the failure of the bank the amount was lost. Mrs. Croly made no mention of the loss to her mother, but set to work to replace the sum from her own earnings, meanwhile regularly paying the interest. In several years the heroic task was completed.

A HUNGRY little girl was begging in Des Moines. A man dropped a five-cent piece into her hand. A tramp came along, told the child that he had eaten nothing in a week, and so impressed her with his greater distress that she forwent to the nearest groggery and bought a glass of whisky. The climax of the story is a tremendous whipping given to the tramp by the original donor

THE St. Louis Republican, a Democratio paper, which is bitterly opposed to Mr. Randall, insists that, his presence "in the speaker's chair would be a veritable padlock on the party's mouth." If this is true, Mr. Randall's friends will no doubt urge it as additional reason why he should be chosen speaker. They will argue, not without force, that anything which pr padlock the party mouth must be a good thing and worthy of adoption.—Phila. Times.

It is discovered why Mr. Parnell did not come to America. The explosives act makes it a felony for any subject to take part in any gathering favoring the use of explosives. If the Phildelphia convention should uphold dynamite, and if Mr. Parnell participated in it, though only to condemn it, Sir Vernon Harcourt threatened to arrest him on his return. The Boston Globs has made this discovery. It is more readable than Such an arrest of Mr. Parnell would be a great blunder.

A STORY was told not long since in a gathering of ministers by the Rev. Dr. Gould, of cester. A certain Rev. Samuel Smith had been discoursing very learnedly and loftly, and was now walking home with his brother, eagerly waiting for some word of commendation. Not finding t forthcoming, he dropped a slender fish line and hook to see what could be drawn out. He was omewhat startled and shocked by the outburst: I tell you, Sam, what it is. Instead of preaching leaus Carist and Him crucified, you seem to have been preaching Samuel Smith and him dignified.

WHEN Mr. Oscar Taylor was in town a few weeks ago he showed me a silver half dollar which he has already been offered \$1,000. It is one of the four halves cast by the southern confederacy, when the mint was seized in New Orleans. On the liberty side the die is the same as on the present half-dollar, but on the reverse side was substitued seven bars and seven stars, surmounted by a pole with a cap of liberty. A stalk of sugar cane and a stalk of cotton are shown around which are the words "The Confederate States of America." Only four of these coins were issued. Mr. Taylor purchased it from a man in Ozark, who parted with it for the extremely low price of \$100.—Meriwether's Weekly.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Post, write ing about the remnants of Indian tribes surviving in Massachusetts, says: "It is believed by who have an opportunity to know, that no Indian of pure aboriginal blood is now a resident in the commonwealth, they having from time to time intermarried with the whites and those of African descent. Counting all those who have Indian blood in their veins in the state, in the vestiges of tribes remaining, there are to-day not far from 1,000 persons, embraced in 235 families, and it must be borne in mind, that the numbers contained in these tribes have been decreasing over 200 years, It is a very significant fact that no tribs now existing is now increasing numerically